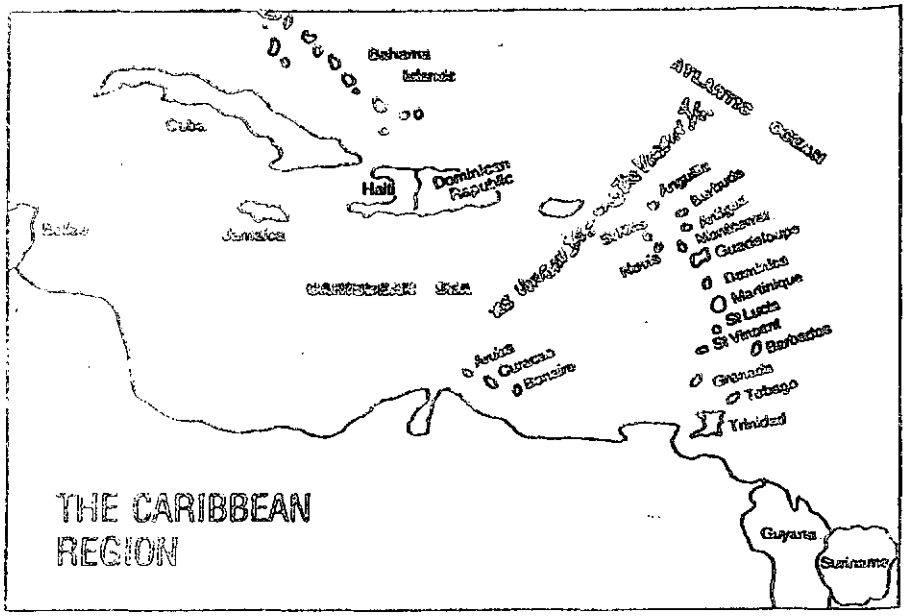
CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE



GENERAL

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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

CARIBBEAN DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION COMMITTEE

THE PATENT INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION UNIT WITHIN THE CARIBBEAN DOCUMENTATION CENTRE, ECLAC/PORT-OF-SPAIN

BACKGROUND, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

THE PATENT INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION UNIT WITHIN THE CARIBBEAN DOCUMENTATION CENTRE, ECLAC/PORT-OF-SPAIN BACKGROUND, ACTIVITIES AND SERVICES

I. BACKGROUND

The idea of a Caribbean subregional project on Industrial Property and the formation of a Caribbean Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) in the Caribbean Documentation Centre had been discussed and favourably considered in a number of fora. For example, at the Seventh Session of CDCC in January 1983, delegations decided "to support the WIPO project proposal and to bring it to the attention of their governments" (see report E/CEPAL/G.1237, 10 February 1983). Additionally, a meeting of the CARICOM Standing Committee of Ministers Responsible for Science and Technology held in Barbados 12-13 November 1984 gave their approval and support to establishment of the Unit (see CARICOM Secretariat REP 85/1/1 SCTEC (Inf.)).

Further to this, the Ministerial Level Meeting of the English-speaking Caribbean Countries, Haiti and Suriname was held in Bridgetown, Barbados on 8 March 1985 to consider possible co-operation in the field of industrial property, organized by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Government of Barbados, with the co-operation of the Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Participating in the meeting were representatives of the following countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Christopher/Nevis, Saint Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago.

The technical level session was held from 4-7 March 1985 and the report and recommendations of this meeting formed the basis for discussions at the ministerial level.

Conclusions and recommendations of the ministerial meeting

It was agreed that the existing industrial property systems in most countries of the subregion were unable to meet present needs. It was considered that the common features and the major requirements of the countries of the subregion indicated that the pooling of resources and efforts in establishing a regional co-operation scheme in the field of industrial property was was being done by the extension of the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC) to include a Patent Information and Documentation Unit (PIDU) would meet the current deficiencies.

With regard to PIDU it was decided that:

(a) The countries of the subregion should co-operate closely with PIDU, particularly in:

(i) Identifying national focal points that would serve as a link between seekers of technological information contained in patent and non-patent literature and PIDU;

(ii) Providing PIDU with a list and a copy of granted patents and/or registered industrial designs to enable PIDU to establish a regional search file of technological information contained in patent literature, to keep such a search file up-to-date and to complement it with patent and non-patent literature required for meeting the needs of the countries of the region.

(b) WIPO should prepare in consultation with the subregional headquarters of ECLAC, a comprehensive programme of work for strengthening PIDU and initiating its services; and

(c) WIPO, in co-operation with PIDU, should organize seminars on patent information in 1986 whereby potential seekers of technological information would enhance their awareness of patent information matters, including the ways and means of using the services of the PIDU.[1/]

1/ CDCC Focus, Vol. 8, No. 1, March 1985.

Establishment of PIDU

It was in keeping with these objectives and in an atmosphere of co-operation that the Patent Information and Documentation Unit was established under the umbrella of the Caribbean Documentation Centre (CDC). The Unit began operations in May 1985 (within the CDC) at the subregional headquarters of ECLAC in Port-of-Spain, with the appointment of one full-time staff member as head of the Unit. This Unit was funded by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada as part of a project for the development of a Caribbean Information System. WIPO provided technical assistance to set up the Unit. The PIDU is to provide information to the English-speaking[2/] member states of the CDCC plus Haiti and Suriname initially, with the eventual aim of expanding operations to all members and associate members of CDCC. The Unit, therefore, acts as the co-ordinating centre for the collection of granted or re-registered patent documents in the Caribbean and forms the Caribbean Patent Information Network (CARPIN), a subregional information system in the field of industrial property.

II. ACTIVITIES OF PIDU

Collection and storage of Caribbean patent documents

The first priority and main activity of the Unit is the collection of all patent documents granted in the subregion[3/] from the year 1962 onwards.

This activity was initiated by writing to all participating countries urging them to identify their national focal points (industrial property office, Registrar's office, etc.) and obtaining for PIDU a hard copy of their patent documents.

Recognizing the need for personal contacts with the industrial property offices of the participating countries, the head of the Unit with the assistance of WIPO undertook a mission to Jamaica and Haiti in

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2/ Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, Saint Christopher-Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

3/ Member states as listed above.

November 1985. As a result of this mission most of the patent documents from Haiti were received and approximately 107 photocopied documents from Jamaica are now being incorporated into the computerized data base Caribbean Patents (CARPAT db).

Operation and maintenance of the Caribbean patent data base

Another activity of the Unit was the creation and upkeep of the CARPAT data base which was designed to be compatible with the MINISIS[4/] System established at the CDC in July 1985. PIDU was very fortunate to integrate with this system and to have by the end of December 1985 a small collection of 429 bibliographic data records on patents available. The maintenance of this data base is an ongoing process and depends heavily on the co-operation of each member state in sending copies of their granted or re-registered patent documents to PIDU. It should be noted that the Barbados Corporate Affairs and Industrial Property Office has co-operated fully and to date PIDU has received 214 photocopied documents from them (see Table I).

Table I

Number of patents received by PIDU
at end of December 1985

Country		No. of Patents	Specifications received
Barbados	(BB)	214	full text
Guyana	(GY)	1159	abstracts
Haiti	(HT)	32	full text
Jamaica	(JM)	107	full text
Trinidad and Tobago	(TT)	265	full text

4/ MINISIS - a generalized information system designed to run on the Hewlett-Packard 3000 series of computers. Developed by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) it supports library management and information retrieval systems.

Handling procedure for incoming patent documents

When a patent document is received in the unit, the *basic number* is entered at the top right hand corner of the document. This number refers to the number given to it in the national office and follows exactly this numbering system, for example,

1. Jamaican patent number 2970 is written as:

   JM-A-002970

   JM being the ISO two-letter country code for Jamaica (see Appendix I)

   A representing an original Jamaican granted patent, and

   2970 being the number received from the Registrar of Companies Department.

2. TT-R-85-001 represents a Trinidad and Tobago patent registered (R) and is patent number one of 1985.

From these two examples the differences in a country's numbering system are highlighted. In the case of Jamaica, patent documents are numbered consecutively while in Trinidad, they are numbered consecutively starting with number one for each new year. There is, therefore, a TT patent number one of 1985 and also a patent number one of 1984.

Once the basic number is recorded the patent will keep that number throughout its life. This unique number identifies individual patent documents.

The next step is the completion of the data capture, input or data coding sheets of the CARPAT data base (see Appendix II).

As shown, there are ten fields:

	Field Name	Mnemonic	Example
1.	Name of file	PATDOC	patent documents
2.	Basic document (country code, kind of patent, publication number)	BASIC	TT-R-85-002
3.	Country of origin/Proprietor name	PROPR	US/Halliburton Company

	Field Name (cont.)	Mnemonic	Example
4.	Title of invention	TITLE	Borehole compensated kut log
5.	Publication date	PUBDAT	19850115
6.	Priority date (country code, number, year)	PRIOR	US265736/81
7.	Equivalent documents/family members	EQVLS	GB2099143 FR2566465 DE3218836 US4436996
8.	International Patent Classification System	INTCL	G01J 3/38 G01V 5/06
9.	Descriptors/keywords	DESCR	borehole testing
10.	Availability	AVAILY	F= full text A= abstract XX=not available

The data included in this record give a bibliographic description of the patent document and form a complete record which can be searched by the computer to retrieve a variety of information needs (see below).

Standardisation of bibliographic first page and preparation of search files

Apart from the computer records, a standardized bibliograhic first page, designed by WIPO (see Appendix III) is also completed for:

(a) attachment to the patent specification, and

(b) for each International Patent Classification (IPC/Int.Cl) symbol indexed to produce a *search file*.

The search file is a valuable information retrieval resource giving references to all patent specifications filed under the same IPC grouping. This gives a quick and efficient look at all patent documents relating to a similar area of technology.

These activities, for the most part, make up the hardcore of patent information in the region at PIDU. To date, two experts on one-month missions made available through WIPO, Mr. Patrick Vermeesch of the European Patent Office in Munich, Germany, and Dr. Peter Hauk of the Austrian Patent Office have visited PIDU, to assist with the technical development of the Unit. This, together with the valuable inputs from the staff of the CDC has resulted in the early growth and development of the system.

III. SERVICES OF PIDU

Considering that the number of local inventors is low in most developing countries and that the administrative framework and infrastructure are inhibited by financial restrictions, it was advisable to pool resources to provide a technological information service through patent documents at PIDU.

It would be advantageous, therefore, if Caribbean countries made full use of the services offered by PIDU.

PIDU will maintain basic reference texts of scientific and technical information and other non-patent literature coupled with the resources of the computerized data base CARPAT and the formation of search files of the Caribbean patents. This will maximize the use of the technological information contained in patent documents.

PIDU is structured not only to provide information services from its own in-house existing source of patent information within the subregion but also to access the vast resources outside the region, for example, patent offices and at a later stage, computerized patent data bases.

PIDU is also gearing itself to establish and maintain information files relevant to the priorities set by member countries for technical and industrial (economic) development. For areas highlighted as priority areas for development, PIDU will make a special effort to collect patent document files so that technological information most needed will be readily available.

PIDU is already making use of WIPO state-of-the-art patent information searches for developing countries to augment its services and co-operating with other international agencies to support its information services. The Unit will provide technological information services on request from industrial enterprises, research and development institutions and governmental or quasi-governmental institutions. The following services will be available:

(a) Bibliographic information on Caribbean patents -

Information source:		CARPAT data base
Potential users	:	member states; industrial, research and governmental agencies
Service available	:	late 1986
Limitation	:	according to CARPAT coverage
Response time	:	instantaneous

(b) Patent statistics - providing yearly statistics on patent activities in the Caribbean region -

Information source:		CARPAT data base
Potential users	:	CDCC governmental agencies, e.g. Industrial Development Corporation
Service available	:	late 1986
Limitation	:	according to CARPAT coverage
Response time	:	one month

(c) State-of-the-art searches for developing countries -

Information source:		through WIPO, patent offices, e.g. European Patent Office, Austrian Patent Office, etc.
Potential users	:	R+D institutions, universities, industrial enterprises
Service available	:	January 1986
Limitation	:	according to CARPAT coverage
Response time	:	2-6 months

(d) First step search for state-of-the-art - initial contact with patent searches on broad technical areas as first information needed for research projects from R+D institutions and governments -

Potential users	:	industrial enterprises, small investors, R+D centres
Service available	:	January 1986
Response time	:	2-6 months

Users are required to complete a questionnaire identifying the potential user and carefully defining the information needs. Attached is a draft sample of a questionnaire developed at the European Patent Office by Mr. J. Amand (see Appendix IV).

IV. CONCLUSIONS

PIDU therefore:

(a) Collects all patent documents from member countries;

(b) Classifies all patent documents according to WIPO International Patent Classification System (Int.Cl);

(c) Prepares search files;

(d) Maintains a computerized data base on Caribbean patents (CARPAT data base);

(e) Systematically stores a hard copy of all patent documents received with a view to also maintaining a microform system;

(f) Maintains a Caribbean Patent Information Network within the Caribbean Information System;

(g) Assists with the holding of information seminars and training on the use of patent documents as a source of technical information; and

(h) Provides an information service to users from industrial enterprises, governmental agencies, research and development institutions and other bodies.

APPENDIX I

ISO two-letter country codes

WIPO

PATENT INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION

Ref: Standards--ST.3

page: 3.3.3

SECTION 1

Afghanistan	AF
Albania	AL
Algeria	DZ
Andorra	AD
Angola	AO
Anguilla	AI
Antigua and Barbuda	AG
Argentina	AR
Australia	AU
Austria	AT
Bahamas	BS
Bahrain	BH
Bangladesh	BD
Barbados	BB
Belgium	BE
Belize	BZ
Benin*	BJ
Bermuda	BM
Bhutan	BT
Bolivia	BO
Botswana	BW
Brazil	BR
British Virgin Islands	VG
Brunei	BN
Bulgaria	BG
Burma	BU
Burundi	BI
Byelorussian SSR	BY
Cameroon*	CM
Canada	CA
Cape Verde	CV
Cayman Islands	KY
Central African Republic*	CF
Chad*	TD
Chile	CL
China	CN
Colombia	CO
Comoros	KM
Congo*	CG
Costa Rica	CR
Cuba	CU
Cyprus	CY
Czechoslovakia	CS
Denmark	DK
Djibouti	DJ
Dominica	DM
Dominican Republic	DO
Ecuador	EC
Egypt	EG
El Salvador	SV
Equatorial Guinea	GQ
Ethiopia	ET
Falkland Islands	FK
Fiji	FJ
Finland	FI
France	FR
Gabon*	GA
Gambia	GM
German Democratic Republic	DD
Germany, Federal Republic of	DE
Ghana	GH
Gibraltar	GI
Greece	GR
Grenada	GD
Guatemala	GT
Guernsey	GG
Guinea	GN
Guinea-Bissau	GW
Guyana	GY
Haiti	HT
Honduras	HN
Hong Kong	HK
Hungary	HU
Iceland	IS
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Iran	IR
Iraq	IQ
Ireland	IE
Israel	IL
Italy	IT
Ivory Coast*	CI
Jamaica	JM
Japan	JP
Jordan	JO
Kampuchea, Democratic	KH
Kenya	KE
Kiribati	KI
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	KP
Korea, Republic of	KR
Kuwait	KW
Laos	LA
Lebanon	LB
Lesotho	LS
Liberia	LR
Libya	LY
Liechtenstein	LI
Luxembourg	LU
Madagascar	MG
Malawi	MW
Malaysia	MY
Maldives	MV
Mali	ML
Malta	MT
Mauritania*	MR
Mauritius	MU
Mexico	MX
Monaco	MC
Mongolia	MN
Montserrat	MS
Morocco	MA
Mozambique	MZ
Namibia	NA
Nauru	NR
Nepal	NP
Netherlands	NL
New Zealand	NZ
Nicaragua	NI
Niger*	NE
Nigeria	NG
Norway	NO
Oman	OM
Pakistan	PK
Panama	PA
Papua New Guinea	PG
Paraguay	PY
Peru	PE
Philippines	PH
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Qatar	QA
Romania	RO
Rwanda	RW

Saint Lucia	LC
St. Helena	SH
St Kitts-Nevis	KN
St. Vincent and Grenadines	VC
Samoa	WS
San Marino	SM
Sao Tome and Principe	ST
Saudi Arabia	SA
Senegal*	SN
Seychelles	SC
Sierra Leone	SL
Singapore	SG
Solomon Islands	SB
Somalia	SO
South Africa	ZA
Soviet Union	SU
Spain	ES
Sri Lanka	LK
Sudan	SD
Suriname	SR
Swaziland	SZ
Sweden	SE
Switzerland	CH
Syria	SY
Taiwan, Province of China	TW
Tanzania	TZ
Thailand	TH
Togo*	TG
Tonga	TO
Trinidad and Tobago	TT
Tunisia	TN
Turkey	TR
Tuvalu	TV
Uganda	UG
Ukrainian SSR	UA
United Arab Emirates	AE
United Kingdom	GB
United States of America	US
Upper Volta*	HV
Uruguay	UY
Vanuatu	VU
Vatican City State (Holy See)	VA
Venezuela	VE
Viet Nam	VN
Yemen	YE
Yemen, Democratic	YD
Yugoslavia	YU
Zaire	ZR
Zambia	ZM
Zimbabwe	ZW

* Member of OAPI (see Section 3)

APPENDIX II

C A R P I N

CARPAT - database CDC/PIDU

Date: 1985 07 25

CODING SHEET

TAG	MNEMONIC	DATA
P910	FILE	Patdoc
P100	BASIC	TT-R-85-002
P730	PROPR	US/Halliburton Company
P540	TITLE	Borehole compensated kut log
P400	PUBDAT	1985 01 15
P300	PRIOR 1	US-26573481 3 . . - . . /
	2	. . - / . . 4 . . - . . /
P920	EQVLS 1	GB-2099143 5 | NL-8202072 9 | . . -
	2	FR-2506465 6 | AU-83897/82 10 | . . -
	3	US-4436996 7 | . . - 11 | . . -
	4	CA-1188429 8 | . . - 12 | . . -
P510	INTCL 1	G01J-3/38 5 | . . . . - /
	2	G01V-5/06 6 | . . . . - /
	3	. . . . - / 7 | . . . . - /
	4	. . . . - / 8 | . . . . - /
P550	DESCR	/ BOREHOLE TESTING
P930	AVAILY	F

Computer printout of CARPAT data base

PIDU-CDC

FRI, NOV 29, 1985

ISN=1
P910 NAME : Patdoc
P100 BASIC : TT R 85-001
P400 PUBDAT: 19850115
P300 PRIOR : GB 21600/77; GB 20095/78
P510 INTCL : C07C 127/19; C07D 295/16; C07C 125/06
P540 TITLE : Cardiac stimulants
P550 DESCR : /CARDIAC STIMULANTS//PHARMACEUTICAL/
P730 PROPR : GB/Imperial Chemical Industries
P920 EQVLS : GB 2002748
P930 AVAILY: F

ISN=2
P910 NAME : patdoc
P100 BASIC : TT R 85-002
P400 PUBDAT: 19850115
P300 PRIOR : US 265736/81
P510 INTCL : G01J 3/30; C01V 5/06
P540 TITLE : Borehole compensated cut log
P550 DESCR : /BOREHOLE TESTING/
P730 PROPR : US/Halliburton Company
P920 EQVLS : GB 2099143; FR 2506465; DE 3218836; US 4436996; CA 1188429; NL 8202072; AU 83897/82
P930 AVAILY: F

ISN=3
P910 NAME : patdoc
P100 BASIC : TT A 85-003
P400 PUBDAT: 19850117
P300 PRIOR : XX
P510 INTCL : C07B 35/02
P540 TITLE : Pd/Re Hydrogenation catalyst and process for making tetrahydrofuran and 1,4 butanediol
P550 DESCR : /HYDROGENATION CATALYST//CATALYST/
P730 PROPR : US/Du Pont de Nemours
P920 EQVLS : XX
P930 AVAILY: F

APPENDIX III

Bibliographic first page for patent documents from the region

(19) COUNTRY: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
TT

(11) Publication No.: TT-R 85-002

(12) PATENT

(51) Int. Cl.[3]:
G01J 3/38
G01V 5/06

(21) Application No. : TT-R 85-002

(22) Filing Date : 15.01.1985

(24) Date of grant : 15.01.1985

(45) Date of publication :

(71) Applicant(s) :
HALLIBURTON COMPANY
USA

(72) Inventor(s) :
DAN MC CAY ARNOLD
HARRY DAVIS SMITH
WARD EDWARD SCHUL

(74) Representative:

(30) Priority Data: US 265736/81

(54) Title:
BOREHOLE COMPENSATED KUT LOG

(51) Int. Cl.[3]:
G01J 3/38

(57) Abstract or Claim:

CLAIMS:

1. A method of natural gamma ray spectral logging of a well borehole to determine the relative elemental constituency of uranium, potassium and thorium in earth formations penetrated by a well borehole, substantially independently of borehole conditions, comprising the steps of:

obtaining, with a borehole measurement system, standard individual gamma ray spectra of uranium, potassium and thorium bearing earth formations penetrated by well boreholes having standard geometrical and constituent properties;

obtaining, with a borehole measurement system, an unknown gamma ray energy spectrum in a measurement borehole having unknown borehole conditions, said unknown gamma ray spectrum being divided into gamma ray intensities measured in at least four energy bands corresponding to a first energy band containing the 2.61 MeV thorium decay peak, a second energy band containing the 1.76 MeV uranium decay peak, a third energy band containing the 1.46 MeV potassium decay peak, and one or more additional energy bands for monitoring the shape of said unknown gamma ray spectrum as a function of borehole conditions;

comparing said standard individual gamma ray spectra with said unknown gamma ray spectrum to derive by an iterative process a parameter indicative of the effect of the unknown borehole conditions on the unknown gamma ray spectrum;

compensating said standard gamma ray spectra as a function of said parameter indicative of said unknown borehole conditions to derive a set of compensated standard gamma ray spectra; and,

comparing said compensated standard gamma ray spectra with said unknown gamma ray spectrum to derive borehole compensated relative constituencies of uranium, potassium, and thorium in said unknown borehole.

36 CLAIMS

DESCR: BOREHOLE TESTING

(29) (11):

(50) References cited: NONE

EQVLS: GB 2068143; FR 2506465; DE 3218836; US 4436994
CA 1188423; NL 8202072; AU 83897/82

APPENDIX IV

Request for information (questionnaire)

CARIBBEAN DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

access to information on:

- *SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT*
- *PATENTS*

UNITED NATIONS - ECLAC Subregional Headquarters for the Caribbean

PIDU

QUESTIONNAIRE

Identification of Users or Potential Users of Technical Information and Evaluation of Their Needs

Patents are the world's largest source of technological information. There is a growing concern throughout the world that governmental authorities, manufacturers, reasearch organisations a.s.... lose a lot of energy and time by not making use of patent information.

In the processes of development and transfer of technology, technological information is of fundamental importance.

Replies in this questionnaire will be strictly confidential.

CHAPTER I - Description of the Potential User

1. Name and address of the potential user

_____

_____

_____

2. In which category would you classify yourself?

A. Research and Development Institutions (including universities)..... ☐

B. Governmental authorities ..... ☐

C. Industries (private sector)..... ☐

D. Nationalized industries - Parastatals..... ☐

E. Individual Inventors..... ☐

F. Informal Sector (handicrafts)..... ☐

G. Professionals in the field of patents..... ☐

H. Others (please specify)..... ☐

3. Number of employees:

Less than 5..... ☐

Between 5 and 50..... ☐

Between 50 and 200..... ☐

More than 200..... ☐

4. Number of emloyees with professional or higher technical qualification ☐

5. Age of your organisation

Less than 5 years ..... ☐

Between 5 and 10 years ..... ☐

More than 10 years ..... ☐

6. Are you a subsidiary of a foreign organisation?

Not at all ☐

Completely ☐

Partly ☐ (please specify)

7. What is(are) your activity(activities) which could give rise to the needs for technical information out of patents?

A. 1 Agriculture, Foodstuff, Tobacco ..... ☐

2 Health (medecines, drugs in C1), Amusement, Furniture, Clothes ..... ☐

B. 1 Performing operations e.g. pressing, shaping, mixing, separating ..... ☐

2 Printing ..... ☐

3 Transport, Containers ..... ☐

C. 1 Organic and petro chemistry ..... ☐

2 Metallurgy and Inorganic chemistry ..... ☐

D. Textiles, paper ..... ☐

E. 1 Building, Constructions..... ☐

2 Mining, Earthdrilling..... ☐

F. Mechanics..... ☐

G. Physics (e.g. Instruments, Computers)..... ☐

H. Electricity..... ☐

I. Informal Sector (handicrafts)..... ☐

O. Others (please specify)..... ☐

8. Please give a short description of the overall activity, of your institution, company a.s.....

_____

_____

_____

_____

./..

CHAPTER II - User's Technology

10. Does your organisation have

	yes	no
- its own R&D organisation	☐	☐
- its own documentation service	☐	☐

11. Mode of Acquisition of Technology

A. Own research and development

yes ☐ ☐ no

if yes: are the results of this R&D protected or on the way to be protected by a patent?

yes ☐ ☐ no

B. Licensing yes ☐ ☐ no

if yes: country(ies) of origin of the licensor(s):

- In the Caribbean yes ☐ ☐ no

countries : .....
.....

- Outside the Caribbean yes ☐ ☐ no

countries : .....
.....

C. Transfer of know-how agreements :

yes ☐ ☐ no

if yes: country(ies) of origin

- In the Caribbean yes ☐ ☐ no

countries : .....
.....

- Outside the Caribbean yes ☐ ☐ no

countries : .....
.....

D. Technical information out of patents :

yes ☐ ☐ no

if yes: of which countries

_____
_____
_____

E. Technical Information out of non-patent litterature; e.g. books, technical journals

yes ☐ ☐ no

./..

F. Other Sources (please specify)

_____

_____

_____

12. A. Did you improve, adapt or modify the acquired technology?

yes ☐ ☐ no

B. If yes, are these improvements, adaptations or modifications legally protected or on the way to be so?

yes ☐ ☐ no

13. Remarks, wishes a.s.....

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

./..

CHAPTER III - Services Required to Meet the Needs of the Users

20. The potential user is especially interested in :

A. State-of-the-art searches..... ☐

B. Survey of information contained in patent litterature concerning a technical subject (monographs) ..... ☐

C. Searches as to novelty of patent applications..... ☐

D. Infringement searches..... ☐

E. Information on bibliographic data of patents and statistics on patent activities..... ☐

F. Supplying copies of patent documents..... ☐

G. Selective Dissemination of Information Services (SDI)..... ☐

H. Others (please specify)..... ☐

21. W.I.P.O. has set up a search programme on the state-of-the-art for the benefit of developing countries. This programme enables these countries to ask for searches on a given technical subject. The search is free of charge under certain conditions.

Is the user prepared to commission a search request?

yes ☐ ☐ no

22. Remarks, [illegible]